

The Weather.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Fair Saturday, except showers in extreme west portion. Sunday showers.
Indiana—Fair in north; rain in south portion Saturday. Sunday rain; light west winds.
Tennessee—Showers and thunderstorms Saturday and Sunday.

THE LATEST.

A crisis in the teamsters' strike at Chicago is expected to-day. The State-street merchants will send out 1,100 wagons to make deliveries in all parts of the city and these wagons will be guarded by police and deputy sheriffs. If the authorities are unable to control the situation, it is said, Gov. Deneen will be asked to order out the State militia. There was not so much rioting yesterday in the downtown districts, though serious conflicts occurred at points remote from the main business section, and several people sustained serious injuries. One hundred laborers in the employ of the city have been ordered to report to Chief of Police O'Neill this morning to be sworn in as special police to-day if their services seem to be required.

The Hargis case was given to the jury at 9:05 o'clock last night, and in one hour and fifteen minutes, without reaching a verdict, the jurors retired for the night to their hotel. If a verdict is reached during the night it will be announced this morning. The case was given to the jury after speeches by Messrs. Bronston and Allen for the Commonwealth, and Lee for the defense. Mr. Bronston's speech was a bitter arraignment of Hargis and closed with an appeal for a conviction. All Lexington is dumfounded over Judge Parker's failure to instruct for accessory before the fact.

Attorney General Moody yesterday transmitted to Chairman Elkins, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a written opinion as to the power of the Government to regulate railroad rates. The Attorney General maintains that such power exists in State Legislatures as to transportation between points within the State, and in Congress so far as interstate commerce is concerned. He maintains, however, that such rates must be reasonable, and are subject to review by the courts on that point. He further holds that Congress may delegate the power to a commission.

President Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, appeared yesterday before the Alabama Railroad Commission at Montgomery, and was given a hearing on the proposed revision of freight rates. Mr. Smith denied \$300,000 in its treasury when it was acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line. He also made the statement that it is now impossible for speculators to tamper with more than a minority of the road's stock.

The Rev. Ulysses Grant Sutherland, of "Silver Grove," a suburb of New Albany, was under arrest in New Albany on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife, who was Miss Geneva Scheller, of Sellersburg, Ind. Mrs. Sutherland's body was found hanging in her home October 12, 1904, and the coroner returned a verdict of suicide.

The Federal grand jury in New York is investigating the Tobacco Trust. Knowledge of the investigation became public yesterday when a witness who had refused to answer questions was brought before Judge Lacombe. This witness, Edwin F. Hale, secretary of one of the subsidiary concerns of the American Tobacco Company, was ordered to answer the questions.

A farewell dinner was given in honor of Ambassador Choate at the house of the Lord Mayor in London last night. Many notables were present. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman eulogized the President of the United States as a "typical character characteristic of America, a firm friend of peace, though perhaps not of a quiescent disposition."

Some of the G. A. R. posts in New York and vicinity are announcing that they will refuse to march in the proposed memorial day parade on May 30 because of the arrangement to assign the New York camp of Confederate Veterans at place near the head of the procession.

Isaac N. Perry, the bank president who has been on trial charged with burning the Chicago Car and Locomotive Company's plant at Hegewisch, Ill., in order to get the insurance money, was acquitted.

A summons has been issued at Omaha for William Loeb, the secretary to the President, in the suit of Mae C. Wood. It is now in the hands of the Sheriff for service on Mr. Loeb.

Vice President Fairbanks received the delegates to the railway congress, now meeting in Washington, in the east room of the White House last night.

Prof. Edward H. Boone, of Paris, Ky., widely known as a hypnotist, died at Lexington of heart failure.

The President hopes to get one more bear before abandoning his hunt in the Colorado mountains.

JAMES HARGIS' FATE IS IN JURY'S HANDS

Case Turned Over To Them After a Day of Sensational Speechmaking.

NO VERDICT YET REACHED.
Jurors Retire for Night After Minutes' Session.

LEXINGTON IS DUMFOUNDED

OVERJUDGE PARKER'S REFUSAL TO INSTRUCT FOR ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.

TEXT OF THE INDICTMENT.

LEXINGTON DUMFOUNDED OVER JUDGE PARKER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Lexington, Ky., May 5.—(Special.)—The jury in the Hargis case retired to the jury room to-night at 9:05 o'clock after the close of the argument by Col. John R. Allen, of counsel for the Commonwealth. After being out an hour and fifteen minutes they were sent to the hotel for the night, and the verdict, if one is reached, will be returned to-morrow morning.

Col. Allen began his argument at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the close of the argument of Attorney Lee, and when court adjourned at 6 o'clock he had not more than half finished, and Judge Parker announced that he would hold another night session in order to let the case reach the jury to-night.

Court Room Crowded.

When Col. Allen began his argument at 7:30 o'clock to-night the court room and corridors held the largest crowd that has been in the courthouse since the trial began four weeks ago, and all remained until after the jury had deliberated for over an hour and had retired for the night. From the time the jury left the court room shortly after 9 o'clock until it had retired for the night, the defendant Hargis sat near his wife and daughter and several friends and kept his eyes on the jury room door, thinking every minute that a verdict would be reached, which would decide his fate. All the time the jury was out the friends and relatives of the accused were present and buoyed up his hopes by assuring him that it would be impossible for the jury to return a verdict unfavorable to him.

Interest Intense.

Never before in the history of the Fayette Circuit Court has as much interest been taken in a trial as has been manifested in this case, and while the jury were deliberating to-night friends of the Hargises were congregated in one side of the court room, and those interested in the prosecution occupied the other side, and for more than an hour speculation was indulged in as to what the verdict would be.

The Closing Speech.

The closing speech of the trial was made by Col. Allen, and was one of the most masterful efforts ever made by the fearless prosecutors of this county; and during the course of his argument he took occasion to censure those who have seen cause to criticize him for his actions in this case. He also called attention to the fact that a rumor had been freely circulated during the past two or three weeks that two or more of the jurors had been fixed in favor of the defendant, but said to the jury that he did not believe any such reports. He said that no matter how prejudiced a man might have been before he entered the jury box he had confidence in them and believed they were men enough to lay aside their prejudices and try the case on its merits.

Col. Allen prefaced his remarks with a tribute to his predecessor, "I hope that you will do me the justice to believe that I have no personal feeling in this matter. I shall acquiesce in your decision, whatever that may be. I am in ignorance of the federal situation in Breathitt, other than what I have learned in this case."

"I have heard mean insinuations by one of the attorneys for the defense, even reflecting on the officials of this court. He even went so far as to say that the grand jury, twelve men, had been bribed into giving in an indictment. I take the responsibility of having introduced those witnesses before the grand jury. I have heard that this case was brought up to further my political aspirations. I have none. I did my duty as a sworn officer of this court, an officer paid by you men. The defense would have you believe that the

CRISIS IN THE CHICAGO STRIKE IS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

IF SHERIFF CANNOT CONTROL GOV. DENEEN WILL BE ASKED TO SEND TROOPS.

CITY EMPLOYEES SWORN IN

As Special Police and the Merchants Will Start 1,100 Delivery Wagons.

RIOTS NOT SO NUMEROUS.

Chicago, May 5.—The crisis in the teamsters' strike is expected to come to-morrow. The State-street merchants have decided to send out 1,100 wagons to make deliveries in all parts of the city. As far as possible these wagons will be guarded by deputy sheriffs and in some cases by the local police. It will be impossible for all the wagons to be guarded by deputy sheriffs, but it is the intention to place two men on each wagon as far as the number of deputies already sworn in will permit. Sheriff Barrett had 200 deputies in service to-night and said he thought this number would be ample for the work outlined to-morrow. If it is not, it is said, he will conclude that the sheriff's office and the local police are not in control of the situation and a request will be made for State militia.

Gov. Deneen has said that he will order out the troops if the request is made by Sheriff Barrett and upon the failure or success of the attempt for retail deliveries to-morrow depends the coming of troops.

Wagons Not Molested.

Fifteen wagons were sent out to-day by the large dry goods and department stores, and all of them made deliveries without interruption. On each of these wagons rode two deputy sheriffs. It was the success of this attempt at delivering goods that prompted the stores to plan to send out to-morrow practically their full force of wagons.

Either because of the threatened appearance of the troops or because of the addition to the police force in the shape of deputy sheriffs there was much less rioting and fighting in the downtown streets to-day than on any day this week.

The wagons of the express companies, each one of which carried a guard, armed with a rifle or a double-barreled shotgun, went to and fro between the depots and express offices without interruption other than that of an occasional stone thrown from the sidewalk, or some other missile hurled from a window. There was little of this, however, and the wagons were practically unmolested.

A Salutory Order.

An order issued early in the day by Chief of Police O'Neill directing that all persons should be prevented from following up wagons as they went through the streets had much to do with the absence of rioting. In the early days of the strike when the wagons of a boycotted firm passed through the streets they were followed by hundreds of men and boys anxious to see any fight that might occur. Of late, however, these crowds of followers have become much more ugly in temper and have constituted one of the chief sources of trouble. The police to-day turned back all groups of men that they could discover in the act of following wagons and there was much less opportunity for riots.

While there was less rioting in the downtown streets there were many assaults committed in all parts of the city remote from the principal business section. Wherever a crowd could find a wagon with a small police guard or unprotected there was sure to be trouble if the driver was a nonunion man. In several cases the drivers were badly beaten and their wagons overturned and the goods stolen. In others the drivers escaped injury only by the fleetness of their horses.

Coal Wagons Attacked.

Three coal wagons, after making a delivery at the factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., at Ohio and Kingsbury streets, late this afternoon, were attacked by a crowd which pursued them for more than half a mile, raining stones, bricks and bottles upon the police officers and the drivers. The riot commenced when the wagons were turned out of the streets and the goods stolen. In others the drivers escaped injury only by the fleetness of their horses.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION.

When court convened at 9 o'clock the largest crowd ever inside the building packed the main court room and the corridors, eager to hear the efforts of the men who have taken part in the defense and the prosecution of the man accused of complicity in the murder of James Cockrell. As soon as order was restored by the Sheriff and court had been formally opened by Judge Parker he motioned to Mr. Bronston to proceed with the first argument of the day. He began his argument in a deliberate manner, calling to the minds of the jury the responsibility of the office and the fact that with a petit jury lies the protection of the home, children, property rights, the very guardianship of society.

"I begin my duty this morning," said Mr. Bronston, "not as an paid official of the law, but as an employee of the relatives of the dead man, not as the defense would have you believe, as a persecutor, but to help you do your duty. If the most liberal consideration of the law I could bring myself to believe that James Hargis was not guilty of this charge I would be the first person to ask you gentlemen to acquit him. I might take a ratty (Concluded On 2d Page, 3d Column.)"

POWER TO REGULATE RATES EXISTS IN CONGRESS.

IT MAY BE DELEGATED TO A COMMISSION FORMED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

ATTY. GEN. MOODY'S OPINION.

Rates Fixed Must Be Reasonable, However, and Are Subject To Judicial Review.

THE PROVINCE OF THE COURTS.

Washington, May 5.—(Special.)—In response to a request of Chairman Elkins, of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Attorney General Moody has transmitted to the chairman a written opinion on the constitutional power of the Government to regulate railroad rates. The Attorney General in his opinion maintains that such a power does exist in the legislative branch of the Government, represented by the State Legislatures, where the transportation is interstate, and by Congress where it is interstate. He further holds that where the legislative branch has fixed the rates, the courts have no power to interfere with the rates, but that the rates shall be established, it may delegate to a commission the power to fix rates in conformity to that standard. However, in the Attorney General's opinion, the commission so established must not be invested with the attributes of a court, or true judicial powers. The rates fixed, too, must be reasonable, just and not discriminatory, and are open to review by the courts to determine whether they interfere with the commerce of the State, or the exercise of the power to fix rates must not be done in such a manner as to give a direct preference to ports in any State over ports in any other State.

The Attorney General in his opinion says: "After great consideration, it was settled in the group of cases commonly called the 'Elkins' cases, that there is a governmental power to regulate the operations of railroads acting as common carriers and as a part of such regulation, to prescribe the maximum rates which they may charge in the future for the services which they shall render to those who resort to them and that the power to fix such rates may be exercised by the legislative branch of the Government."

The history of the origin of this clause, disclosed in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, shows that the framers of the Constitution, when they adopted the clause, intended to give to the States the power to regulate the rates of transportation, and that the power to regulate the rates of transportation was to be exercised by the States, and not by the Federal Government. The framers of the Constitution, when they adopted the clause, intended to give to the States the power to regulate the rates of transportation, and that the power to regulate the rates of transportation was to be exercised by the States, and not by the Federal Government.

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PREACHER

Charged With Murder of His Wife.

THE REV. U. G. SUTHERLIN,

Of New Albany, Accused By Parents-In-Law.

CORONER'S VERDICT SUICIDE.

MRS. SUTHERLIN FOUND LAST OCTOBER HANGING FROM A TRANSON.

INSANE, SAYS THE HUSBAND.

Charged with the murder of his handsome young wife whom he took as a bride Christmas evening, December 25, 1900, the Rev. Ulysses Grant Sutherland, a young circuit rider of the Indiana Christian church, is a prisoner in the Floyd county jail in New Albany, while at Sellersburg, fifteen miles away, sit the parents of the dead woman, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Scheller, firm in the belief that the young preacher slew the one he had sworn to love and protect.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland denies that he is guilty and says his wife, whom he believes was insane at times, committed suicide by hanging herself during his absence from home on the afternoon of October 12, 1904.

The coroner, Dr. W. L. Starr, who had been the dead woman's physician, returned a verdict of suicide. Dr. Curran Pope, of Louisville, who had treated her, said suicide. So did O. G. Hartley, the undertaker who embalmed the body.

But the parents of the dead woman said murder. They claimed that tangled hair on a dress their daughter wore before death and red marks on her wrists were evidence that a crime had been committed and they set to work on this theory, for the day death came to their daughter they said she was preparing to leave her husband forever and return to the roof under which she was born to find shelter for herself and her two little girls.

Mother Begins Work.

The mother took charge and began the search for evidence. For weeks the Floyd county grand jury considered the case and last month an indictment was returned against the Rev. Ulysses Grant Sutherland charging that he had killed his wife by sticking her with a blunt instrument, choking her and hanging her.

The indictment was held up until yesterday morning when Sheriff Raymond P. Morris was given a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland. The State's attorney, J. H. Hargis, at his home, 206 McLean avenue in Silver Grove, a suburb of New Albany. The prisoner willingly accompanied him to jail, leaving his two young daughters with a neighbor.

Found Hanging In Doorway.

On the evening of October 12, Mrs. Sutherland's body was found hanging from the transom of the parlor door by her husband who called in the neighbors. The body was hanging by a short piece of cord and the knees were almost touching the floor. Her legs were bent backward. Mrs. Sutherland was dressed in a dark wrapper and her eyes stared vacantly at the wall. It was dead, only the lace curtains of the front door, an arm's length away hid the body from the view of passers-by.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland told three neighbors that he had left his wife after dinner and took the baby to the neighbors. Mrs. Sutherland had returned at noon from Louisville, where she had gone to see Dr. Curran Pope, who was treating her. She said she was not feeling well. The preacher said he had gone to town with baby Sutherland and buried in the family lot of the Schellers. The coroner announced that day that Mrs. Sutherland had taken her own life, and the case was soon forgotten by most people.

Twice Sought Divorce.

Mrs. Sutherland had twice sued her husband for divorce while he was pastor of the Park Christian church in New Albany, but after filing each petition she withdrew it and returned to her husband. In both petitions she charged cruel and inhuman treatment.

Mrs. Sutherland, whose first name was Geneva, was twenty-nine years old. She was tall and striking in appearance. She had dark hair and dark eyes and dressed in excellent taste. She did not mix much with the women members of her husband's congregation.

The grand jury, at the instance of

MILLIONS

Invested In Alabama, Says President Smith.

HE MAKES STRONG ARGUMENT

FOR THE L. AND N. BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

GIVES SOME INSIDE FACTS.

Speculators Cannot Tamper With More Than a Minority of the Road's Stock.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE DEAL.

Montgomery, Ala., May 4.—The Alabama Railroad Commission completed the hearing of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway to-day in the investigation of freight tariffs in this State with a view of general revision.

The testimony of the Louisville and Nashville consumed the major portion of the time, during which President Milton H. Smith and General Traffic Manager C. B. Compton were under examination. President Smith's statements were nearly all voluntary and purported to show the immense investments of his road in the State of Alabama since its history began in 1852. He told of how the entire properties were owned by an aggregation of the people and municipalities along the line until 1873, when, he said, they were unfortunately acquired by speculators. He admitted that two years thereafter the capital stock was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and he characterized this proceeding as very culpable.

Millions For Improvements.

He said, however, in the final justification of the road, that since that time it has spent in Alabama developments more than the amount of the \$500,000 of additional capital stock, which President B. B. Comer, of the Alabama Railroad Commission, characterized as "watered."

Mr. Smith said that it was a fortunate thing for the road and its patrons that it is now impossible for speculators "to tamper with more than a minority of the stock."

A Rate To Be Increased.

President Smith announced to the commission that it was the intention of his road on May 22 to increase the rate on domestic and steam coal from the Birmingham district to Anniston, Gadsden and Alabama City from fifty cents to seventy cents per ton. He said he would like to do this with the acquiescence of the commission, but otherwise its enforcement would be attempted. In explanation he said it was through commercial necessity that the rate of fifty cents is given on coal to those points for fuel.

G. R. Knox, general freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, submitted arguments as to why the rates on his line in Alabama should not be reduced. He submitted statements showing annual losses on the operation of the road in this State varying from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

MORE TESTIMONY

REGARDING MRS. HOCH'S LAST ILLNESS.

TRAINED NURSE A WITNESS.

Hoch Spent Much Time With His Sister-In-Law While Wife Was Sick.

Chicago, May 5.—Testimony as to Johann Hoch's relations with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fischer, while his wife, Mrs. Marie Weicker-Hoch, was lying sick, was given to-day by Miss Gusella Hoelzappel, the trained nurse who attended Mrs. Hoch during a few days before Mrs. Hoch's death.

The nurse said that she disagreed with the sick woman from the first. Miss Hoelzappel said she asked Hoch to dismiss her, but he had refused, saying his wife was too sick to be left alone.

Notwithstanding Hoch's remark and his apparent affection for his wife, Miss Hoelzappel said that he had spent most of his time in the kitchen with Mrs. Fischer whenever his sister-in-law was at the house. Miss Hoelzappel said that she had noticed that Hoch was in and out of the house very frequently, and told him that his wife was jealous, and after that he had spent more time in the sick room and less in the kitchen.

Witness said the sick woman complained of pains in the abdomen, was very thirsty and could eat nothing. The nurse said that she had given injections to Mrs. Hoch by order of Dr. Reese. Witness admitted giving cocaine to Mrs. Hoch on three occasions when the patient had passed a sleepless night.

Hoch showed signs of the severe strain which he is undergoing and was very restless during the first part of to-day's court session.

A MILLIONAIRE OF THE MOUNTAINS.



JOHN C. C. MAYO, Of Paintsville, leading spirit in the development of Eastern Kentucky. He is forty years old and owns thousands of acres of valuable mineral lands. His wealth is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Mr. Mayo purchased the grounds and gave \$10,000 toward the construction of the Sandy Valley Seminary at Paintsville, Tenn., which he graduated from the Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester, Tenn., which he graduated from, and is always a liberal contributor to church and charitable causes. He is having a handsome home erected in Paintsville.

BLUE AND GRAY

REUNION MAY NOT RESULT IN A LOVE FEAST.

SOME SIGNS OF TROUBLE.

G. A. R. Posts Object To Marching With Confederates In a Memorial Day Parade.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—The protests upon the part of certain Grand Army of the Republic posts throughout the country against the return of the Confederate flags as authorized by the last Congress, taken in connection with an occurrence in New York City yesterday, lead many to fear that the reunion of the "blue and gray" in this city on May 11 may not result in the military love feast its promoters had hoped.

This reunion was organized in St. Louis last summer, five Federal and five Confederate veterans being appointed to arrange for the meeting. Among others concerned in the meeting are Gen. Joe Wheeler, Gen. G. P. Harrison and Gen. J. S. Chas. of Florida. The Confederate veterans themselves seem to have entered upon the reunion enthusiastically, and in the South very little unfavorable comment has been indulged in, though here and there a note of dissent is to be heard. The usefulness of such a reunion, in New York yesterday, while arrangements were being discussed for the memorial day parade in that city, it was stated that probably ten posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kings county would refuse to march in that parade because the New York camp of Confederate Veterans, as the group is called, proposed to have a place near the head of the line. It has been suggested that these posts would have a right to be there, but the light of line to the Garrison and Beecher Posts, which are composed of colored men.

Mr. Walter Thorne, a member of the Smith First Long Island Post, has informed Grand Marshal Simmons that he will not march in the parade on memorial day because the Confederate veterans had been asked to participate in the parade.

Perry Post, which is one of the organizations which cannot bring itself to the point of extending the courtesy of a front position in the parade to the former Confederates, has adopted resolutions in which Grant Post is denounced for refusing to march in the parade and Grand Marshal Simmons is criticized for approving the invitation.

"element into the parade that is bound in the course of events to prove a fire and a source of discord in ranks where harmony ought to prevail."

WHILE A RECEPTION WAS IN PROGRESS

At His Home Skillman Hauled Away the Furniture and the Baby.

MURDERED BY A COAL TIPPLE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—Paul D. Skillman, a well-known druggist of this city, was arrested to-day on charges of robbery and kidnapping and a peculiar story came out when he was taken to the police station. It appears that he purchased a handsome home on East New York street, where he had given his wife and five children a comfortable life. He was living happily until his mother-in-law came to live with him. Last night while Mrs. Skillman was giving a reception to her husband, the mother-in-law declared that she would leave the house, and she was taken to the police station. The charge of kidnapping was made as a result of taking the baby and the mother-in-law, who was taken to the police station. The mother-in-law was taken to the police station. The mother-in-law was taken to the police station.

Killed By a Coal Tipple.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 5.—Joseph C. Andrews, superintendent of the Lindy Ridge Coal Company's mine near Coal Creek, Tenn., was run down and killed by a coal tippie train in the mine this morning. His body was terribly mangled and his skull fractured. He was a stockholder in the company.

Hold On Serious Charge.

The Pope, a negro, charged with detaining Mrs. Dora Waters, of 110 Water street, was held over to the grand jury in the City Court yesterday morning. Pope's bond was fixed at \$2,000.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—Latest model visible writing and tabulating typewriter; 10 days' trial; or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 5 E. Second and Main.

WHY PAY \$100 for a typewriter when you can buy the best improved visible writer for \$25?

2 styles of the fully guaranteed machines for sale or rent. BLACKBURN TYPEWRITER CO., 317 Fifth St., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand typewriter of all makes for sale at the lowest prices.

CO. or write to RAYMOND REMBEY CO., 20 E. Second and Main.

PERSONAL.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

PERSONAL—FOR WOMEN ONLY. Dr. Rayman's pills for delayed periods, absolutely reliable, perfectly safe. No danger, no interference with work. Relief brought to thousands of women. Every bottle highly recommended by all that have used them. By mail, 25c. By express, 50c. Write to RAYMOND REMBEY CO., 20 E. Second and Main, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—Massage.

Miss M. McClellan, Wilkes Block, 50 Fourth ave.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

One apartment in Westinghouse building, 4 rooms and bath. Can be seen at any time or evening. Apply at apartment 17.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, May 5. Danger Height Chicago River. St. Louis, May 5. Danger Height Chicago River.

Stations. Line. In Ft. 24th St. St. Louis, May 5. Danger Height Chicago River.

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CAMPBELL IS IN FINE FORM.

Cribben, taking part in the ceremony. Milwaukee's fielding errors, combined with Evans' effectiveness at critical times, gave Paul an easy victory. Features were a running catch by Flournoy, which enabled him

Marathon Race For To-day.
St. Louis, May 5.—The twenty-five-mile Marathon race, to be run under the auspices of the Missouri Athletic Club, will take place to-morrow afternoon. The course was inspected to-day and found to be very muddy in places.

JANE HOLLY IS A WINNER.

Houghton, 1.12. Ishiana, High Chancellor
 Time, 1.12. St. George also ran.
 Seventh Race—Seven furlongs:
 Whisky King, 112 (Bozman), 6 to 1.....1
 Sunmark, 94 (Graham), 8 to 1.....2
 Phalanx, 99 (McBride), 6 to 1.....3
 Time, 1.28. Vekra Clark, Ed Libura,
 Oronte, Peter J., Budget and Forest King
 also ran.

First Race—Four and one-half turkeys; Val., \$24,000,000.

